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COURSE FOR NATION IS LAID OUT IN DIET BY PRIME MINISTER

Start Anew With Fresh, Chastened Spirit, Prince Higashikuni Tells People

MAINTAIN NATIONAL UNITY

Firm Integrity Must Be Basis Of Japan's Future Foreign Policy

Enumerating the various factors leading to the gradual weakening of Japan's fighting power and exhorting the nation to offer unquestioning and willing obedience to the Imperial Command so that out of the depth of defeat a new Japan of peace and culture may emerge to take its rightful place in a world of goodwill and cooperation, Prime Minister Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni delivered an inspiring address to the 88th Diet session on Wednesday. He pointed to the various perplexing problems that face the nation in the coming postwar period and assured the legislators that utmost Government efforts would be exerted to overcome the difficulties and at the same time called upon the nation, on their part, to offer every possible cooperation.

"It is with profound emotion that I have received the Imperial Command to form a new Cabinet and to assume stupendous responsibilities at this grave hour of the Empire.

"I consider it a most solemn obligation of mine to appear before you at this 88th Session of the Diet to give a general account of the circumstances that led to the termination of the war and to state the views of the Government in dealing with the present difficult situation.

"Yesterday, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to attend personally the opening ceremony to grant a most gracious message. In conformance with the Imperial Command, I hope to be able to surmount the crisis which confronts us today and to do all in my power toward the work of reconstruction so that we may set at rest the August Mind of our Sovereign.

Obedience to Imperial Will

"Gentlemen, under the recent Imperial Proclamation, Japan has accepted the Joint Declaration of America, Britain, China, and the Soviet Union, and through this extraordinary step the War of Greater East Asia has now been brought to an end.

"On looking back over the past four years of war, our hearts are crowded with a thousand emotions. But the Imperial Proclamation has been issued. As His Majesty's subjects, our duty lies in absolute obedience to the Imperial Will. We must conform to the Proclamation in letter and spirit, and follow the Imperial instructions, not departing an inch therefrom. The entire nation, as one family under perfect order and discipline, must face the new situation, and strive to keep strictly to the way of rectitude.

"The termination of the war has been brought about solely through the benevolence of our Sovereign. It was His Majesty himself, who, apologizing to the spirits of the Ancestors, decided to save the millions of His subjects from privation and misery, and to pave the the way for an era of grand peace for generations to come. Never before have we been moved so profoundly as by this act of boundless benevolence. With tears of overwhelming gratitude, we can only offer our humble apologies for having troubled so much the August Mind of our Sovereign.

"It has always been the immutable policy of Japan to seek for the establishment of world peace as well as the stabilization of East Asia, and to bring about universal well-being and prosperity. Of course, it is a policy on which His Majesty's Mind is ever set. That the nations and peoples of the world will, with mutual respect and understanding, live in peace and collaborate in furthering cultural and economic intercourse and promote the common well-being and progress of mankind, has been the desire of all our sovereigns of successive eras.

"I am told that at the time immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, when an Imperial Council was held to decide on the momentous question of peace or war, His Majesty was deeply distressed with the thought that should a world's major power like Japan cross swords with America and Britain, it would bring on incalculable destruction and confusion, which would be the worst imaginable calamity for humanity. His Majesty the Emperor recited aloud the poem by Emperor Meiji:

'In the age when on the four seas
All peoples, I think, are brethren,
Why should arise
This tumult of wind and rain?'

"Then, expressing His Desire to tide over the crisis and preserve the peace of the world by removing misunderstanding between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon countries, His Majesty exhorted the Council to do everything possible to reach an amicable settlement. All those in the Imperial Presence were struck with awe at this manifestation of great and boundless benevolence. This attitude of His Majesty in this regard underwent no change following the declaration of war, and His Mind, as deep and broad as the ocean, was always turned to the question of how to secure peace for the world. Now, owing to the new developments in the situation, Japan has had to terminate the War of Greater East Asia by an extraordinary step. This only serves to reveal the benevolent mind of His Majesty set upon the cause of world peace.

General Repentance Needed

"Notwithstanding the wisdom of His Majesty, we have brought our country face to face with the tragic situation of today for which I do not know how we might atone ourselves. All we can do is to appeal to His Imperial Magnanimity to pardon our unpardonable stupidity and incompetence.

"As for the causes of our defeat, there are certainly more than one, and they may well be left to the historians of after-days for unbiased study and criticism. There is little use in going back to the past trying to put the blame upon one person or another. We should rather reflect calmly upon our own conduct, each and every one of us, whether on the front or at home, whether in or out of the government. A general repentance is demanded of the whole nation. We should purify our hearts before the Gods, and start anew with a fresh and chastened spirit, keeping in mind the lessons of the past. Our nation, united even more than in the days of war, should live and work, sharing privation and hardships, and helping one another with generosity and kindness, all doing their utmost toward the fulfilment of their respective duties, so that we may successfully surmount the difficulties that confront us, and open a new road of progress for the future of our Empire.

"During the past four years of war, our brave and loyal forces of the Army and Navy have fought most gallantly enduring all manner of hardships in the ice and snow of the Arctic, or under the scorching sun of the tropics; the government officials performed assiduously their appointed tasks, forgetting even to eat and sleep, and all the people on the home front, united heart and soul as one man, dedicated themselves to the enhancement of the nation's fighting power. In fact, the total strength of Japan was devoted to the attainment of her war aims. No doubt, we committed mistakes, and our methods were faulty in not a few respects. Nor can it be said that our efforts were exerted always in the right direction.

"Nevertheless, vanquished as we are, the will-power—the spiritual energy—of the 100,000,000 Japanese who have willingly borne every kind of want and tribulation attests eloquently to the intrinsic vitality of our race.

"Following the withdrawal of our forces from Guadalcanal the war situation began to develop not always in our favor. Especially after the loss of the Mariana Islands, the advance of the Allied forces became progressively rapid, while the enemy's air raids on Japan Proper were intensified, causing disastrous damages that mounted as days went by.

Difficulties Multiply

"The production of military supplies, which had been seriously affected by the curtailment of our marine transportation facilities, was dealt a severe blow by this turn of the war situation, and almost insuperable difficulties began to multiply beginning with the spring of this year. On the other hand, the general conditions of the country began to show marked signs of impoverishment and exhaustion with the continuation of the conflict so much so that in the days just preceding the termination of the war, it seemed almost impossible to carry on modern warfare further for any long period of time. You will be acquainted with the details by the Ministers concerned who will respond to interpellations. I limit myself to giving general outlines of the various phases of the situation.

"By May of this year, our carrying capacity by steamboats had dwindled to about one-fourth of what we had at the beginning of the war owing to the ever-increasing loss of ships, and the diversion of bottoms to the South Seas area. Moreover, the scarcity of liquid fuel and the interference by the enemy caused marked curtailment in the efficiency of shipping operations.

"Especially, with the loss of the Okinawa Islands, and the consequent increase in the striking power of the enemy's air forces, even communications with the China Continent were rendered extremely hazardous. The carrying capacity by motor and sailing vessels was also reduced rapidly and drastically through the insufficiency of fuel supply and the interference by the Allied forces. Such a general lowering of marine transportation capacity considerably affected the maintenance of our fighting power itself.

"As regards railway transportation, the frequent air raids together with the depreciation of rolling-stock and equipment brought about a steady lowering of its capacity, and a tendency to lose unified control. On the whole, despite the exertion of all possible efforts, the carrying capacity of the railways after the middle of the current year would have to be reduced, it was estimated, to less than one-half as compared with last year.

"The excessive reduction of transportation capacity affected conspicuously the supply of coal and other basic raw materials for industrial purposes, and made well-nigh impossible the importation of goods from the South. Moreover, various industries suffered directly from air raids which caused huge damage to plants and lowered the efficiency of workmen. Finally, the country's production dwindled to such a point that any swift restoration of it came to be considered beyond hope.

"The steel production was cut to less than one-fourth of the prewar figure so that little could be expected regarding the construction of steel vessels. The conversion of materials on hand into fighting power became also more and more difficult of realization owing to the dislocation of the system for coal distribution and the lack of minor transportation facilities.

Various Industries Affected

"As for coal, because of the wholesale reductions in the land and sea transportation capacities in addition to the steady decrease in output, the supply rapidly diminished, causing a general decline of industries in the vital zones of Japan, where even the closing of a fairly large number of plants was expected.

"As the importation of industrial salt from the Continent diminished, the outputs of chemical industries based on sodium industry had to decline with increasing rapidity, and we were confronted since the middle of this year with a possibility that the supply of explosives, and other indispensable materials, as well as the production of metals, would be impeded.

"The supply of liquid fuel had already been limited to what could be attained in Japan, Manchuria, and China. In the light of the shortage of oil stock and the difficulty of supplementing it, extraordinary efforts were devoted to the increase in the production of alcohol and pine-root oil. However, the decrease of aircraft fuel was bound to cause serious effects in the near future upon the prosecution of the war.

"In the meantime, it was expected that the manufacture of modern war materials, principally aircraft, by the mass-production method such as we had adopted before, would shortly have to face insurmountable difficulties, as a result of the destruction of transportation and communication facilities caused by the intensified air raids and the shortages of fuel and materials.

"Thus, our strength was rapidly weakened. In May and June this year, the basis of our material fighting resources to carry on a modern warfare had been disastrously undermined. Even with all the measures adopted by the fighting services, the Government, and the people in close cooperation and their unparalleled endeavors for the restoration of the national strength, it was feared that a complete re-alignment of our material resources would hardly be possible in the near future. The situation took a grave turn, particularly after the loss of Okinawa.

"Moreover, the long period of war had caused increasing difficulties to the people's life, especially the supply of foodstuffs, while effects of inflation were gradually being felt by all classes of people, compelling careful consideration as regards the actual state of our fighting power.

"On the other hand, our Special Attack Corps displaying a rare spirit of loyalty rendered illustrious services. Officers and men of our Army and Navy on Iwojima, in the Philippines, on Okinawa, and elsewhere fought stubbornly and heroically as one man imposing huge sacrifices upon the Allied forces. Men of our Army and Navy over the vast areas of Greater East Asia likewise lived up to their tradition of valor and resolve to die in the defense of the Empire. One hundred million of our people also worked with high spirits for the increase of production, and for the perfection of home defense systems so that they might annihilate the Allied forces at one stroke in the anticipated battle of the Japanese mainland.

Japan's Losses Enormous

"However, losses suffered by our forces in many momentous battles during the protracted war had reached no small figures, although they succeeded in each battle to inflict heavy losses upon the Allied forces.

"As shown in the list presented to you, our losses in both naval and aerial strength were so enormous as to obstruct seriously the prosecution of the war. But under the existing circumstances as described above, the replenishment of these losses proved far from satisfactory. Our ground forces continued operations in various parts of Greater East Asia, but it became hardly possible to provide them with adequate equipment. Our material fighting resources in the last days of the war were thus grievously deteriorating. On the other hand, the capacity for supply and replenishment on the part of the Allied nations, with their vast resources and industrial power, was ever on the increase. Following up their victory over Germany, they collected their entire fighting strength around Japan, precipitating a break in the balance between our material fighting strength and theirs.

"Such was the state of our national strength, and the deterioration of the equipment of our armed forces. Regrettable as it was, the technical basis of our confidence in final victory was weakened, and the war entered upon a really critical stage.

"Meanwhile, air raids on Japan Proper by Allied aircraft were steadily intensified. Medium and small cities, let alone great cities, were gradually destroyed in rapid succession with calamitous consequences. 2,200,000 houses were burned; hundreds of thousands were killed and wounded, while the number of war-sufferers approximates 10,000,000.

"Moreover, in August, the Allied forces started the use of the atomic bomb. The ruins of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were subjected to the attack of this bomb, are indeed too ghastly to look on. The terrific weapon was likely to result in the obliteration of the Japanese people, and lead to the total extinction of human civilization. Furthermore, the Soviet Union suddenly declared war on Japan, forcing us into the worst international situation.

"The United States, Britain, and China had previously issued at Potsdam a Joint Declaration demanding the unconditional surrender of Japan. Under existing circumstances, Japan had to stand at the cross-roads, whether to hope against hope in a desperate struggle involving the annihilation of 100,000,000 people, or to stop fighting. A final and far-sighted decision was made, however, by our Sovereign, who is ever concerned about the future of the Japanese people, and the peace of all mankind. It was decided to accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration with the understanding that the Declaration did not comprise any demand which would prejudice the prerogatives of His Majesty as sovereign ruler. The War of Greater East Asia has thus been brought to an end. The signature of the Instrument of Surrender took place between Japan and the Allied Powers aboard a United States warship off Yokohama last Sunday. An Imperial Proclamation was issued on the same day, commanding all Japanese forces to cease hostilities, and to lay down arms. With my heart full of deep emotion, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to our allies in Greater East Asia, which spared no effort for the attainment of our common aims during the past four years of war.

Move in Right Direction

"The Allied forces are already stationed in our country. This is really an unprecedented event, and must be said to be the most serious situation our nation has ever faced in its history of three thousand years. It is the heavy responsibility of us all today to make our national polity shine forth more gloriously than ever by shouldering the burden, and by moving in the right direction. All depends entirely upon our will and our efforts. Neither the coward who, still closing his eyes to the stern realities of today, wants to comfort himself by patching up things, nor the frivolous who is driven by his passions to stir up trouble is fit to work out our nation's destiny. It is duty of us all to conform absolutely with the Imperial Command,

(Continued on Page 2 Col 4)

ALLIES PROBE TRANSPORT

Allied Army Will Not Endanger Passenger Travel or Goods Momement

Two railway officials of the Transportation Ministry, at the request of the headquarters of the Occupation Troops, presented themselves at Yokohama on Sunday to answer various questions of the Allied army regarding transportation. The following points were made by General Bayson.

1. Relative to railway transportation, the Allied army will not endanger passenger travel nor obstruct railway transport.

2. The Allied army may demand the transport of its forces or armaments.

3. As long as the demands of the Allied army are met by the railways, the management of railways will be the responsibility of the railways.

4. General Bayson will be in charge of orders to be issued relative to railway transport in the Yokohama-Tokyo area and the section north of this area. The occupation troops to be stationed in Kyoto will be in charge of orders for the area west of Numazu.

BRITISH SCRIBE SHOCKED BY HIROSHIMA BOMBING

Describes City as 'Most Devastated Town in Whole War, Fit Only for Vultures to Live'

Domei

LONDON, September 4.—A British correspondent who has gone to Hiroshima, Japan, the first place in the world to be attacked by the atomic bomb, described the city as the "most devastated town in the whole war, fit only for vultures to live in." He said that few people in Britain, even those in the most badly bombed areas, could imagine the destruction caused by a single bomb.

The correspondent disclosed that in the center of the city which was bombed on August 6, there is absolutely nothing left standing for two miles in all directions. The destruction is so complete that the correspondent admitted that he became suddenly frightened when he realized that it had been caused by one single piece of explosive.

"It seemed as if all the bombed towns in the world had their devastated areas lifted up and dropped into Hiroshima," the correspondent declared. "Today, nearly a month after the bomb was dropped, the stench of the dead is terrible, worse than those of the battlefields of Normandy."

Continuing the eye-witness account of Hiroshima, he said that in the suburbs some concrete buildings are still standing, but on close inspection they prove to be of no more use than a child's set of building blocks. All of them are burned out with their steel girders twisted, in what the correspondent called, "a curious wave." Not a single strand is strong enough to be repaired.

AMERICAN OFFICER DEAD

2 Britishers Also Injured in Accident At Koma Internment Camp

One U.S. officer was instantly killed and two British officers seriously injured when they were caught beneath supplies dropped by several B-24's for the war prisoners at the internment camp at Koma Village, Iwaki-gun, Fukushima Prefecture at about 7:30 a.m. on Monday. These officers were working on wireless communications on the roof of the internment building when they met with the disaster.

B-32 HITS MOUNTAINSIDE

Plane Disaster Near Taira City Reported Due to Poor Visibility

One B-32 plane, flying over Taira city in Fukushima Prefecture at about 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, crashed against a slope halfway down Mt. Yunotake due to poor visibility. A relief party was immediately dispatched to the scene. However, the safety of the crew of the plane is considered hopeless, a telephone message from Taira city to the Yomiuri-Hochi reported on Tuesday.

Teh Leaves for Chungking

Domei

PEKING, September 4.—Prince Teh, head of the autonomous Government of Mongolia, left by air on the afternoon of September 2 for Chungking via Sian, according to the Kuo Min Jih Pao.

REORGANIZATION SEEN OF U.S. HIGH COMMAND

Retirement of Marshal as Army Chief of Staff Expected Among Others

Special

LISBON, September 4.—Japan's surrender will see more changes in the Truman administration including a possible reorganization of the Military High Command, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report said that 64-year-old General George B. Marshall, who passed up an opportunity to retire nearly two years ago, may step down as Chief of Staff in the next few months. It is speculated that he may possibly be succeeded by General Dwight Eisenhower, the dispatch added.

Secretary of War Henry Stimson who will be 78 on September 21 also is said to be considering retirement to make way for a younger man.

The retirement within the next few months of Admiral Ernest J. King, 66-year-old Chief of Naval Operations, was also reported.

It was recalled too that several weeks ago General Henry Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, told newspapermen that he expected to retire soon because he was "getting to be an old man."

JAPANESE IN P.I. SURRENDER

Gen. Yamashita and Forces Give Up In Ceremony Held at Baguio

Domei

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES, September 3.—General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, surrendered the battled remnants of the Japanese forces on the Philippines in a brief ceremony held here in the summer capital of the Philippines today.

The defender of Corregidor, Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright and General Arthur Percival, the British Commander who surrendered to General Yamashita at Singapore in 1942, were present at the ceremony after attending the surrender in Tokyo Bay.

General Yamashita, who was nicknamed the "Tiger of Malaya," wore a field green uniform and polished cavalry boots. As his party of 20 army and navy officers arrived here yesterday, each one of them was searched and a hand grenade in the clothing of a private was confiscated.

535,000 Japanese Give Up

Domei

LONDON, September 3.—The Associated Press today estimated that 535,000 Japanese troops, including 111 generals have surrendered to the Russians. The estimate was based on recent reports coming from Moscow.

PRIVATE PLANTS RETURNED

Davis Approves Return of 10 Factories Seized by Army and Navy

William N. Davis, director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, announced on Friday that he has approved the return of 10 privately owned plants seized and operated by the Army and Navy Departments to prevent loss of production essential to the war effort, according to a Washington dispatch. He also said that steps are being taken to ensure payment of retroactive wage increases directed by the National War Labor Board. One of the largest of the plants just released is the Goodyear Tire ad Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.

NAJER MADE FOREIGN HEAD

Mexican Ambassador to America Succeeds Ezequiel Padilla

The newly appointed Mexican Foreign Minister Dr. Francisco Castillo Najer is scheduled to take office on Tuesday succeeding Ezequiel Padilla, who resigned the Foreign Ministry post, according to a Mexico City report of September 3 received here.

Before his appointment, Dr. Najer was Ambassador to the United States since February 1935. A distinguished physician and diplomat, the new Foreign Minister is 59 years old and served as his country's Minister to China, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Sweden and Austria.

Shigemitsu Sees MacArthur

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu again called on General Douglas MacArthur at the Headquarters of the Allied Forces at the Hotel New Grand, Tuesday afternoon, and held a talk on administration and currency problems.

U.S. NAVY DEMOBILIZING MEN

Releasing 75,000 Officers and 800,000 Sailors by 1946

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The U.S. Navy Department announced today that it is expected that approximately 75,000 officers and about 800,000 enlisted personnel will be released from active service by the end of 1945 under its demobilization program.

September 1, 1946 has been set as the date for the navy's goal for complete demobilization which will release approximately 3,000,000 officers and men although it is expected that this figure will be reduced to allow for transfers to regular navy.

BRITISH EAST INDIES NAVY ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE

Headed by Admiral Power; Occupation Forces Ready to Make Landing Soon

Domei

COLOMBO, September 3.—Admiral Sir Arthur Power, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Indies Fleet, arrived in Singapore today aboard the cruiser Cleopatra.

This is the first announcement that the British have returned to Singapore after more than three and a half years. The British garrison at Singapore, which was the greatest British naval base in the East, surrendered to the Japanese on the morning of February 15, 1942.

With the flagship of Admiral Power were the warships Pelorus of the 6th Minesweeping Flotilla, the Bengal and the Royal fleet auxiliary Orange Leaf.

Rear Admiral Cedric Holland who was commander of the Ark Royal in 1940 and 1941 is on his way to Singapore and is due to arrive there tomorrow.

Admiral Holland's occupying force will be ready to land as soon as preliminary arrangements have been concluded. Agreement for the occupation of Penang was signed on board the battleship Nelson on Saturday and the Royal marines are formally taking over Penang today.

Allies Entering Java

Domei

SYDNEY, September 1.—The Netherlands East Indies probably will be the last important territory overrun by the Japanese to be recovered by the Allies, Associated Press reported here today.

No definite announcement by the Netherlands officials or Admiral Lord Louis Mountabatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, has been made on time when the Allies will enter Java but Associated Press said that it was not expected that occupation would take place until Singapore was reoccupied.

American, British and Australian cooperation with the Netherlands in the reoccupation of the Dutch East Indies was necessary, Associated Press said and Mitchell bombers have been dropping food, radios and reading matter at 24 East Indies' prisoners' camps while Lieutenant Governor Hubertus H. J. Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies has broadcast from Australia telling the Japanese Forces to maintain order until the Allies arrive.

Dutch correspondents flying over Batavia recently reported no signs of damage in Java's principal city and saw prisoners waving to the planes.

Of about 200,000 Allied prisoners taken by the Japanese, 70,000 were Dutch subjects. In the East Indies there are believed to be 20,000 Dutch prisoners and 20,000 other nationalities.

ARRIVE AT PEKING AIRFIELD

Chief, 40 Men of China's 1st Air Corps Appear Sept. 3

Domei

PEKING, September 4.—The Commander and 40 men of China's First Air Corps arrived at Peking Airfield at 1 p.m. yesterday.

Lo Sent to Hengyang

Domei

NANKING, September 4.—Major General Lo Hsing-li, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Fourth Area Headquarters, was dispatched to Hengyang to establish the Advance Troop Direction Office, according to the Central News Agency.

A report from Hankow says that on September 2, negotiations were made with Japanese military authorities at the Hankow Advance Direction Office, and preparations for taking over the city are being made.

BRITISH PREMIER REVIEWS SURRENDER OF JAPAN

Says Nippon's Hostile Action in Manchuria Culminated in The World War

Domei

LONDON, September 3.—Prime Minister Clement Attlee broadcasting to the British people tonight said that "Japan's long course of imperialist and militarist aggression is ended. We of the British Commonwealth and Empire and all our Allies rejoice at the downfall of our enemies and the release of our fellow citizens who have been in prison and at freeing of peoples who have been so long subjected to Japanese rule."

"We should today acknowledge again the debt that we owe to the men of our own country from the dominions of India and the colonies and from the United States," he added.

"It was Japanese action in Manchuria that started the train of events which culminated in the world war. Failure to deal with this first breach of peace destroyed the authority of the League of Nations.

"We have the right to rejoice but our triumph will be empty and short lived if we do not take to heart the lessons which our suffering has taught us and heavy responsibility that our victory entails."

Speaks on Far East

Speaking of the British obligations in the Far East, Prime Minister Attlee stated: "We have to see to the establishment of order in Burma. There are parts of the British Commonwealth which were overrun by the Japanese in which peaceful administration can only be restored by support if necessary by armed forces.

"The occupation of Japan and the restoration of our territories and those of the Allies will need substantial forces for some time to come.

"Looking back on those six years of waste and carnage, we should pledge ourselves anew to build up a world order in which all nations may dwell in security."

Speaking of the gravity of problems confronting the British Commonwealth in new Era which is now opening, he declared that while conditions are so unsettled as they are in Europe, Britain must continue to find large forces for occupation of the British zone in Germany.

Winter Difficulty Seen

"The most difficult period of occupation is likely to be during the coming winter," he continued. "Our sole endeavor is to enable the will of the people to prevail and to assist in the establishment everywhere of governments resting on popular comment. It is difficult and perhaps a thankless task but we have to perform it."

Turning to the question of demobilization, the Prime Minister asserted that the Minister of Labor and National Service would make detailed statement as soon as possible. "The plan of relocation devised by Ernest Bevin during the coalition government has been generally accepted," Attlee continued.

He said that men and women today are being released almost twice as fast as they were one month ago. For the rest of the year, an average of 45,000 will be coming out every week.

He also stated that arrangements have been made to speed up release in Class B and improve conditions of release in Class B by granting them payment of their war gratuities postwar credits and leave payment in respect of overseas service as soon as possible after release instead of waiting until the end of emergency.

STALIN PRAISES HEROES

Issues Order of Day Informing Surrender of Nippon Forces

Domei

MOSCOW, September 3.—Generalissimo Josef Stalin issued the special Order of the Day informing the Red Army and Red Fleet of the official surrender of the Japanese forces at Tokyo.

The Order announced that at 18 hours (GMT) tonight 24 salvos of 325 guns would be fired in Moscow in honor of the surrender.

The Order said to the Red Army and Red Fleets: "On September 2, 1945 in Tokyo was signed the surrender of the armed forces of Japan by representatives of Japan.

"The war waged by the Soviet Union and its Allies against Japanese imperialism has come to a victorious end and Japan has capitulated.

"Comrades of the Red Army and Red Fleet, officers of the Red Army and the Red Fleet Generals, Admirals and Marshals, I congratulate you on the victorious conclusion of war against Japan.

SINO-JAPANESE HARMONY PROMOTES N. CHINA PEACE

Attitude of Chinese Friendly; Troops of Two Nations Maintain Order

Conditions in North China have undergone notable changes, politically, militarily and economically, reflecting the new situation brought about by the termination of the war, but due to the timely measures taken by both the Japanese and Chinese authorities all is quiet and peaceful, reports a Domei dispatch from Peking.

Though at first an active movement of Yenan forces was feared in connection with the unlawful advance of Soviet forces in Outer Mongolia into Changchiakou (Kalgan) and Kupeikou, but peace and order have been maintained fairly well with the suspension of the Soviet advance and the opening of negotiations at Chungking by Mao Tse-tung. At the same time, there has been no friction between the Japanese and Chinese residents, and in the cities of Peking and Tientsin, for instance, perfect peace and order are maintained—in fact, it may be said that conditions in the two cities are peaceful than before.

The unrest and anxiety of the Japanese residents have calmed down, with the issuance of instructions and notices by the Japanese military and diplomatic authorities. The greatest question for these Japanese residents at present is when they may return home. On August 24, Minister Kusumoto instructed them to be composed and dignified, assuring them that food supplies sufficient for six months had already been secured by Japanese authorities. He cautioned them, however, against wasteful consumption of food as it was not known whether they could return home in six months or one year.

Embassy authorities will ascertain the classes of Japanese residents who will remain in North China and those to be sent home, with the transfer of various facilities and enterprises to the Chinese side. But with the very friendly attitude shown by the Chinese side, all Japanese residents are behaving in an orderly manner and hope to continue their peaceful life.

As the Soviet forces in Outer Mongolia showed indications on August 18 that they would advance into Changchiakou, the Embassy authorities evacuated the Japanese residents in that region to the Peking-Tientsin area, after consultation with the military authorities. At present, of the 26,000 Japanese residents evacuated from Changchiakou and its neighborhood, 25,000 are at Tientsin and 1,000 at Peking; they are receiving supplies from our military forces. Other Japanese evacuees from various districts are now at Tatung and Paotao, and they are gradually assembling at Taiyuan. Those from the Shansi and the Peking-Hankow railway areas are expected to come to Peking. All these people are under the disciplined protection of troops under Fu Tso-i and Yen Hsi-shan and are awaiting their time to come to the Peking-Tientsin area. Those in Shantung area are preparing to go to Tsinan and Tsingtao, and those in the Lung-Hai railway area to Hsuchow.

While the Japanese residents feared outbursts of Chinese antipathy against them, with the conclusion of the war, the Chinese populace on their part were afraid that Japanese troops might commit violence out of despair. The orderly and disciplined behavior of the Japanese troops deeply impressed the Chinese people, and actually troops of a defeated army, the Japanese are undertaking the preservation of peace and order in a victorious country.

The Kwang Hwa Jih Pao, organ of the Military Affairs Committee of the National Government, reported as follows:

"Every day, rain or shine, all the city gates are strictly guarded by Japanese troops, and the citizens of Peking are at ease and are leading a peaceful life. We are thankful to this orderly and disciplined Japanese army."

All Chinese newspapers, which are printing in full the instructions issued by the National Government, stress that, forgetting all past enmity, the people of China must lay the foundation for Sino-Japanese cooperation.

The attitude of the Chinese people, military, official and civilian, is extremely friendly toward the Japanese, and that is more than was expected. It is because our North China forces still remain although defeated. Also it shows that the close Sino-Japanese ties fostered during the past eight years have formed a bond that could not be easily broken.

With the termination of the war, the railway tariff for carrying public consumption goods has been lowered and carriage of these goods is given preferential treatment. Also merchants who had been hoarding goods are beginning to sell them. Thus commodity prices have begun to fall, and particularly the prices of gold bullion, cotton yarn and tobacco at one time fell to less than one-half of the former prices. But prices of foodstuff declined only about 20 to 30 per cent, as the supply and demand situation does not change. Due to the shortage of bank notes, there is a tendency to turn them into gold. With the arrival of Yen Hsi-shan at Taiyuan the exchange rate of the fapi and Reserve Bank note at Sian is at par, and this has given hope for the future. Thus merchants who had hoarded have suffered much and there are already many who have become bankrupt due to the sudden fall of prices.

Education Ministry Bares 4,097 Schools, Hit During Air Raids

A total of 4,097 schools from universities down to primary schools in the country were either burned down or damaged by the air raids, it was announced by the Education Ministry on Wednesday. Of these 20 were universities, 15 higher schools, 80 technical schools, three high normal schools, one girls' high normal school, one agricultural technical school, 50 normal schools, eight Aoyama normal schools, 831 middle schools, 1,537 youth schools and 1,349 primary schools.

CHIANG MAKES ADDRESS TO CHINESE RED FORCES

States There Should Be No Private Army in Country; Stresses Need for Unity

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 3.—Addressing the Chinese Communist forces, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared today on behalf of the Government, "I solemnly state that all armed forces if they submit to reorganization by the Government and obey all military orders shall receive the same treatment without discrimination.

"There should be no private army within the country's boundaries. The branch which existed in the armed forces for 20 years has been entirely abolished as the first step toward nationalization of the armed forces.

"We hope the whole country will realize the unity of a military command. Integrity of a political authority is a factor which will determine the survival or the extinction of the country.

"The task in the future is not only to return from a wartime to a peacetime footing but also to replace unemployment with employment."

The generalissimo also disclosed that plans were under way to reduce land rent by 25 per cent.

Meanwhile, Tillman Durdins writing in the New York Times today reported that both the Central Government and Communist sources say that prospects for the settlement of Communist-Kuomintang differences are good. Mr. Durdins wrote as follows:

"No official information is being revealed on negotiations, but reliable sources declare, that a tentative agreement had been reached on the postponement of the National Assembly session scheduled for November 12. Postponement would be until next year when a more representative body could be convened to adopt a constitution.

"Discussions are also said to be proceeding on the proposals of taking Communists and representatives of other non-Kuomintang parties into the government and simultaneous submission of Communist troops to full Central Government control.

"The broad issues of the conference are questions of placing the coalition forces under control at the center and of lifting points of difference into principles agreed upon in considering these broad issues.

"The Communist have made clear that they have no objections to Generalissimo Chiang continuing as head of the country. One Communist spokesman has said: 'We recognize Chiang as a national leader of the anti-Japanese war and are prepared to recognize him as the leader of postwar rehabilitation.'

"It is believed that discussions may last at least another week and that no report of progress will be released until their conclusion. Press comments, both Kuomintang and Communist, continue to express hope for a settlement and emphasized the country's need for peace."

Japan-Korea Body Formed

Independence has been promised to Korea under the articles of the Potsdam Proclamation. However, in Japan there are over 2,400,000 Koreans of whom not a few are undetermined whether to remain in Japan or leave for their native country. In order to take charge of employment problems for those who have decided to stay and to act as an advisory organ for those who are to return, a Japan-Korea Federation has been set up within the Y.M.C.A. building at Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda.

PEACE AND ORDER IS AIM OF U.S. AUTHORITIES HERE

Occupation Troops Found Guilty Of Misconduct Will Be Severely Punished

Revealing the sincere desire on the part of the American military authorities to keep peace and order, the Yokosuka Naval Station authorities requested the residents in the Yokosuka area on Tuesday to keep calm and attend to their daily routine without being disturbed by a few cases of misconduct on the part of the American occupation troops.

The Japanese authorities of the Yokosuka Naval Station further said in this connection, "With the understanding of the American Naval Headquarters, the Japanese gendarmerie, Naval Peace Preservation and Garrison Corps armed with pistols and rifles will see to it that peace and order be preserved in the Miura Peninsula area. Against such misconduct as attacking women and looting, the Japanese side filed a strong protest with the American Naval Headquarters.

"The American military authorities said that those found guilty of misconduct would be punished severely and at the same time requested the Japanese side to call for help whenever attacked or present anything which might be used as evidence to the garrison headquarters or try to remember the faces of the attackers. Furthermore, the American authorities declared that hereafter rounds would be made by American troops.

"A part of the occupation forces will soon be allowed to go out, but in view of the fact that the American authorities are sincerely desirous to maintain peace and order and as the Yokosuka Naval Station is anxious to cooperate with the Americans, the residents in the Yokosuka area are requested to remain calm, and attend to their work."

JAPANESE RESIDENTS CALM

Those in North China Being Gathered in Tientsin, Peking Area

Calm has been maintained in North China since the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript, and the Japanese residents there are being converged in the Peking and Tientsin areas, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking dated September 3.

The greatest problems now worrying the Japanese residents are the time that they may be able to return to Japan and their livelihood pending their return to Japan. In this connection, Lieutenant General Kusumoto stated that the Government authorities had stored foodstuffs sufficient for half a year or so and further warned against extravagance in consideration of the uncertainty of the time for returning home. He then read out the names of those who were to stay on in the city to hand over various installations to the Chinese Government and others who were listed as repatriates. He said that he expected to see negotiations with regard to Japanese repatriates conducted smoothly with the Chinese Government.

By organizing societies in various places Japanese residents are resolved to act collectively in observance of discipline. Out of the 26,000 Japanese residents in Changchiakou and its vicinity, 25,000 are being accommodated in Tientsin and the remaining 1,000 in Peking. Other Japanese residents in various places are expected to be moved to Peking and Tientsin together with those residing in the Shansi area. Those inhabiting the areas along the Peking-Hankow railway are now moving to the Peking area.

SOVIETS TO REBUKE FRANCO

Stern Note to Be Sent for Action of Blue Divisions on E. Front

A report reaching Spanish Government quarters states that the Soviet Government intends to rebuke the Franco Government for the crime of interference in the German-Soviet war in a manner disadvantageous to the Soviet Union through a stern memorandum to be dispatched to the Spanish Government through a third Power, a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated September 1 reported, quoting a Reuter report from Madrid.

It is presumed that the memorandum is concerned with the Spanish blue divisions dispatched during the German-Soviet war. Importance is attached to the fact that the Franco Government is reported to have dispatched already a high-ranking government official with a view to negotiating with the Soviet Government through a third Power prior to the arrival of the Soviet memorandum.

It is assured that the Spanish Government official referred to is authorized to make a proposal to the Soviet Government that the Franco Government is prepared to make reparation for the damage sustained by the Soviet Union as a result of the actions of the Spanish blue divisions.

Full Text of Address

(Continued From Page 1)

and never depart from it. In obedience to the Imperial Proclamation, we should bear the unbearable, and suffer what is insufferable, admitting frankly the fact of our defeat of today, and fulfil manfully and faithfully with the broad-mindedness befitting a great nation the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, and prove to all the world the true worth of our pledged word.

"We are now tasting the bitter cup of defeat. But in case we show our fidelity and faithfulness in fulfilling what we have pledged, and behave ourselves according to reason, by performing what we believe to be right and rectifying swiftly what is wrong with a humbleness and broadness of mind, it is my firm belief that the integrity of our nation will appeal to the world, leading to the restoration of friendly relations between our country and other Powers, and making it possible to bring about a permanent peace and common prosperity of all mankind. I believe that herein lies also the fundamental principle of our foreign policy in the future.

"The Imperial Proclamation commands us to "keep pace with the progress of the world." I believe we should pledge our renewed determination that, going back to the spirit of the Imperial Oath of Five Articles, we will not succumb to the tragic fortunes of today, but retain our self-control and self-respect that we will solve all problems, free from the shackles of the past, and the worries and misgivings about the future; that we will renew friendship with other Powers with open hearts and minds; preserve the nobility of spirit, and replenish our weak points with the strong points of others; and that we will establish a new, great Japan of peace and culture, and further contribute to the progress of mankind.

Gracious Imperial Command

"When I received the Imperial Command to organize a new Cabinet, the Emperor was so gracious as to say to me:

"Respect especially the Constitution, and seek to solve the present problems by exerting your efforts toward the control of the armed forces and the maintenance of law and order."

"I was deeply moved, thinking of the anxieties shown by His Majesty regarding the present situation. Wishing only to obey His Majesty's Word, I resolved to make it the fundamental principle of my administration, and I want to lead my fellow countrymen by dedicating myself to the task of laying a new and peaceful Nippon by doing everything in my power. I wish that the entire nation will think twice over the August Command, and march forward toward the realization of a new and prosperous era with fresh vigor and enthusiasm.

"For that purpose, it is most necessary, I believe that there should spring up spontaneously the will toward reconstruction among our people through lively and free discussion and correct public opinion.

"Upon the formation of the present Cabinet, I expressed my opinion to the effect that constructive speech should be encouraged and freedom of organizing associations should be recognized. Regarding the freedom of speech and the freedom of associations, the Government intends to abolish the temporary regulations governing publications, assemblies, associations, etc., at the earliest opportunity and have already mitigated the rules as have been made public. I am of the opinion that we should be very careful not to cool the order and zeal of the nation. It is my sincere wish that the Imperial Diet as an organ representing the nation will discharge its true function in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution so that it may reflect fairly the will of the people in fact as well as in name.

"The military and industrial demobilization being carried out as a result of the termination of war, a great number of our people are to return to their homes and to their old occupations. The sending back to the homeland of the large numbers of soldiers stationed in every quarter of Greater East Asia is indeed a tremendous task which will take, it is feared, a long time.

"As regards the matter of affording help to these demobilized men, such as finding employment or promoting their welfare, the Government is leaving no stone unturned to make proper preparations, but it is desired that all the people would treat them with sympathy and fraternal feelings.

Sympathy, Respect Expressed

"For the loyalty of the heroes of the Special Attack Corps, and of many officers and men who died heroic deaths as defenders of the Empire, I want, together with you all, to express our sincere respect, and to the officers and men who were wounded or fell sick at the front, I want to express our deep sympathy and our sincere hope for their quick recovery. The Government bearing in mind our Sovereign's anxieties about the bereaved families and the wounded soldiers, intends to give special attention to their welfare.

To the seamen who exposed themselves to dangers as much as the soldiers at the front, and who tirelessly engaged themselves in the transportation work on the sea continuously for long periods of time while a great number fell dead in performance of their duties; to all those workers who died at their posts in the fields of production and transportation despising the dangers of air raids, and to the students who have proved their mettle under the student mobilization, I pay my sincere respect; and to those who fell victims to the air raids, or those who had their houses burned, or were deprived of their occupations, I express my profound sympathy, and it is the intention of the Government to do its best to help them. I hope that these war-sufferers will rouse themselves to join with others in the work of reconstruction.

"At this hour of national crisis, the turning point of our history, many difficulties will be encountered in our endeavors for postwar reconstruction in every direction. As stated in the Rescript, the trials and tribulations which we must undergo hereafter are not of an ordinary nature. Of course, the Government will do everything to ensure the security of the nation's life involving the problems of clothing, food, and housing, and intends to carry out the necessary measures along all lines. If there is anyone who dreams of going back quickly to the easy life of the prewar days, he is wrong. With such an attitude, reconstruction for the future is unthinkable.

Food, Clothing, Shelter

"How to cope with the food situation of today is one of the most serious and difficult problems since we cannot expect much by way of imports from Manchuria or other lands. It is a matter of course that the Government and the people should cooperate in order to solve this problem.

"By transferring many demobilized soldiers or workers in industries to food production, the Government plans, of course, to encourage intensive cultivation, to make use of the air raided areas, and to develop untilled fields, and furthermore, to produce marine products on an unprecedented scale.

"It is hoped at the same time that all the people will make use of every piece of land for home production of food, that the farmers will display more energy and zeal than before in fulfilling their obligation under the compulsory purchase system of foodstuffs, and that the consumers in general will initiate further devices to cope with their food problems. Even if it becomes difficult to obtain food from abroad hereafter, the Government intends to take such steps as will make Japan self-supporting as far as possible.

"As regards the problem of housing, an enormous number of houses were reduced to ashes during the war. Rebuilding is a matter of urgent necessity, which permits no delay. His Majesty, who is greatly concerned about the question, let it be known the other day that one million koku of timber would be granted as an Imperial Gift to the people.

"The Government desires to solve the housing problem as quickly as possible taking measures such as contruction of simple houses in large numbers.

"The problem of clothing is also serious. Especially now when the winter is not afar, the question of clothing, bedding, and so on requires serious attention. In addition to the scarcity of textile products in stock and the difficulty of obtaining raw materials, the fact that most of the mills have been converted so as to meet military demands makes it very difficult for the moment to supply the nation with textile goods. The Government will inaugurate various measures for restoring production facilities so as to supply as much clothing as possible, but, at the same time, it is desired that the difficulty of clothing will be mitigated more or less through voluntary donations of clothing by those who have not suffered from the war.

"The blow dealt to the economy of our country by the war is very serious. On reviewing the economic conditions along various lines, it cannot be denied that the potential factors to create inflation are being fostered one after another.

"When we consider the situation that is to arise in the wake of postwar settlement, we must say that the burden on our economy will not be lessened, but be made heavier by the termination of the war. If the people should relax their determination, or the Government fail to take any appropriate measures, inflation is bound to come, causing unimaginable suffering and confusion. The Government will do its best to prevent inflation and to take all possible measures to cope with the situation, but it is needless to say that the efforts of the Government can bear fruit only with the cooperation of all the people.

"To find employment for the soldiers and workers who have been deprived of their jobs on account of demobilization, and stoppages or reconversion of munitions industries are important problems, as mentioned now, in the disposal of postwar affairs. A considerable number of men are expected to be thrown out of work, and the question of unemployment must be treated with special care as a problem of administration, just as important as that of security of the nation. For the time being, the Government intends to apply such labor to agricultural production as much as possible.

"New education, development of culture, and reconversion and reconstruction of industries are all big enterprises. And there are many more tasks to be undertaken. Only when those problems have been disposed of rightly and swiftly can the foundation be laid for construction along new lines. The Government is resolved to move vigorously forward in order to solve all these problems; but much depends upon whether or not the people are equally determined in this regard, and prepared to endure a life of privation.

"The road before us is long and beset with difficulties. But, convinced of the imperishableness of our race, and ever hopeful of the future of the Empire, let us toil unto the last.

'We Are Always With Ye Subjects'

"Such are the gracious words of our Sovereign. Inspired thereby, let us resolve afresh to march forward in order to build a new Japan of peace and culture.

"Only in this manner shall we be able to set the August mind at ease, and answer the spirits of the heroes who have died in far and strange lands."

New Argentine Foreign Head

Argentine's new Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke took office on September 1 and urged that the people should have confidence in President Edelmiro Farrell's promise to hold free elections this year, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch. Foreign Minister Cooke said that he accepted the post "to do everything in my power to cement American solidarity" and to contribute "to sensible and elevated intentions of returning Argentina to normal and its republican traditions."

POLITICAL REFORM URGED BY DIET MEMBER ROYAMA

Stresses Big Faults in Old Setup Which Led to Nation's Defeat in War

Dr. Masamichi Royama, member of the House of Representatives, writing in the Yomiuri-Hochi, calls upon the members of the Diet to reform before thinking of what role they are to take up in the construction of a new Japan.

He personally believes that the Diet members as a matter of principle have to resign as they have made a complete mess of politics, thereby providing one of the causes of the defeat of the country.

He looks forward to a day when real political parties will arise in Japan after the Diet members have discovered themselves as the result of the suffering undergone in the process of carrying out the conditions of the Potsdam Proclamation.

The Royama's article follows:

The future of the Diet and of political parties becomes of necessity a question today when a period of increasing importance in the mission of the Diet and the party politician has begun. The question of what the Diet and the political parties of tomorrow will be is one to which the answer must be sought in the first instance in the extent to which the Diet and the political parties of today will reflect on their past attitudes.

With regard to the political parties of recent days, they have ceased to be political parties in the proper sense of the term. In the first place, they have lacked not only a view of the world but also views on current problems. They have even been without platforms and policies. How can we regard such political parties as political parties in the true sense? They have been political parties anxious to support the policy of the Government whatever it was and reduced to organs concerned with nothing but securing a working of the system of the Diet.

We call "ochabozu" those members of the Diet who in their helplessness surreptitiously called on men in authority in the late hours of the night and maneuver to promote their personal interests or those of the political parties with which they are identified.

The Diet members of recent days have certainly been "ochabozu." They have certainly been political bosses and political brokers who as existences between the Government and the people have made illegitimate deals with the Government instead of performing their function of letting it know the will of the people.

One of the causes of the defeat of Japan in the war is to be found in this failure of politics.

There happens to be among us politicians who without reflecting on the grave mistakes committed by them which have done much to bring about the present deplorable state of politics and intend on taking advantage of the new political order which is foreseen have suddenly changed to the stand of upholding international cooperation from that of concentrating on the conduct of the war in the hope of furthering their own interests. How can one leave the political affairs of the country in the hands of these people? Is it possible to think that such people will be equal to the task of dealing with postwar problems?

We, politicians of today, have been unable to do more than play a negative role in the conduct of wartime politics in the past eight years, and have failed even in that role. How can we entrust to politicians who have failed to perform their function the matter of reconstructing Japan in the situation in which it is placed, a situation difficult without parallel in the 3,000 years history of the Japanese race?

We, Diet men, must reform first of all, and make an entirely fresh start. The thing members of the Diet with any conscience to do is to resign, by way of apology for their failure to do the duty of assisting the Imperial rule and for the insincerity in their attitude toward the people.

As an individual I have a mind to resign as a member of the Diet. But, I consider that there is little to be said in favor of dissolving the existing political parties for the reason that dissolution would seriously inconvenience the disposal of questions between Japan and the Allied countries and of numerous domestic questions. If the House of Representatives were to be dissolved today, followed by a general election, it would be impossible to hope for the rise of a political force powerful enough to provide the driving power for the construction of a new Japan, remembering the unenlightened political views which are prevalent among the people.

We have been able to tolerate perfunctorily organized political parties in the past. Things have completely changed. The Allied countries are closely watching the movement of events in our country. I am afraid the rise of political parties brought into existence for convenience's sake today will have the effect in giving the Allied countries cause to form a poor opinion of us, and the result will be that we, as a nation, will lose much of our prestige. This is the reason why party politicians are under a duty both to reform and to enlighten the people politically. It will take much time to do these things. Thus we are under the necessity of contenting ourselves with the present members of the Diet. But the present members of the Diet are held to be good for nothing. I am in a dilemma. Is it possible for a man like me who knows nothing about what to do with the present members of the Diet to hope to be ready with plans for future political parties?

It is difficult for us, members of the Diet, who have hitherto been solely concerned with the conduct of the war, to change heart overnight because the war is over. But a change of heart is called for now that the Imperial Rescript has been granted. I find myself in agony, in painful hesitation. And I think the people are in the same state of mind as I. We cannot hope to do things as we did at the time of the Restoration. The realities are harsher. No purpose will be served by an order of things, other than that which will be the result of no end of suffering on the part of the people under the conditions of the management of the Allied countries. The day is past when a political party brought into being haphazardly could serve any useful purpose.

The political party of tomorrow must be one whose policy is based on a view of the world which is the result of a close scrutiny of events as they move in the world.

Our country has no choice but to observe faithfully and completely the conditions of the Potsdam Proclamation. The political party of tomorrow must be one which as a matter of conscience will go through the hardships arising from the observance of the proclamation.

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MISSOURI TO ANCHOR IN N.Y.

Due to Arrive in Hudson River on Navy Day, October 27

The U.S. battleship Missouri—scene of the historic Japanese surrender—will drop anchor in New York's Hudson River on Saturday, October 27, Navy Day, INS reported from New York on Saturday. The Missouri reportedly will lead a fleet of a dozen battleships and a host of smaller craft from the Pacific.

United Press reported from Yokosuka, meanwhile, that the light cruiser San Diego, first United States vessel to dock at Japan, will lead the navy vanguard home to San Francisco on Saturday.

It is also reported that the first plane to fly direct from Japan to the United States reached the army airfield at Fairfield, California, on Saturday on a flight that started Thursday afternoon at Atsugi. The plane carried photographs showing the damage wrought to Japan by the air corps. The pictures are being taken to Washington to General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of Army Air Forces, it is learned.

U.S. UNDERSTANDING ASKED

French Paper Replies to Truman's Suggestion to Press

The French newspaper, Resistance, on Sunday, replied to President Truman's August 24 suggestion for a friendlier attitude by the French press toward America by appealing for better American understanding of France's position, Associated Press reported from Paris.

The article deplored what it said was an American view that the French were unwilling to work, holding this was being used by some Americans as an excuse to cut France off from the United States market. "The people of France are not ingrates," the Resistance said. "We ourselves found excuses for some of your bombings which added to our loss of lives and our ruins, sometimes uselessly," the paper said.

The Resistance said the French press had abstained from protesting against President Truman's statement while General De Gaulle was visiting the United States.

UNRRA Aiding China

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Relief shipments to China will be stepped up rapidly with the opening of ports on the Asiatic coast, the UNRRA announced yesterday.

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JAPANESE SCRIBES TELL OF WARTIME MANCHOUKUO

Compatriots Calmly Faced Danger, Hardships During Soviet Invasion

The Japanese residing in Manchoukuo maintained calm throughout the period of hostilities in Manchoukuo. Quietly some of them left Hsinking and other places to return to Japan when the War of Greater East Asia was terminated. Others remained, resolved to make a living in the country toward which they feel a great attachment, leaving the great task of building up a new Japan to their fellow countrymen at home. Thus writes Isamu Isoda and Masayoshi Mikami, correspondents of the Mainichi, in their reminiscences of their experiences in Manchoukuo while that country was in the throes of war. They had escaped from Manchoukuo to Korea at the approach of the Soviet army to Hsinking, and returned to Japan some time ago. Their reminiscences follow:

"It was 10 a.m. on August 11, the third day of the fighting between Japan and Manchoukuo on the one side and the Soviet Union on the other. The Memorial Tower for War Heroes at the side of the headquarters of the Kwantung Army was visible, tall and white in the background of a vast expanse of a bright cloud. From among the trees in the city of Hsinking were rising into the sky the smoke of burning documents belonging to the Army. Tanks with the Rising Sun flag were clattering noisily along the main road, which was filled with smoke; they were heading for the frontier.

"Those Japanese residents who had made up their minds to return home gave their last glances at the Memorial Tower. Their eyes now were following the tanks after which they shouted Banzai. Then they boarded the military and other trains which were to take them out of Manchoukuo.

"All this happened in the brief space of seven days that passed from the time war broke out between Japan and the Soviet Union to the termination of hostilities.

"The fighting along the border of Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union gradually spread until it developed into a major battle.

Women, Children Evacuate

"Trains bearing Japanese women and children leaving Manchoukuo went southward from Chichihar, Mutankiang and Harbin one after another. Among the passengers were some who had had only three hours in which to prepare for departure. A single suit of clothes for winter wear was about the only thing they had with them. An elderly woman who started southward from Harbin lost her son, a six-year-old boy, in the rush of people to the train which was about to depart. She did not show herself discouraged even when she had to abandon all hopes of finding her son. She remarked to those who took a sympathetic interest in her: 'We are all Japanese. So I have no fears about my son.' Her attitude impressed her fellow-passengers profoundly. Those words of hers were the words of a Japanese mother with unlimited confidence in her fellow countrymen in the extremity of distress.

"About August 13 Hsinking had been cleared of those Japanese who had made up their minds to leave. Only those who were resolved to share the fate of Manchoukuo remained. Among the loyal people in the latter category were many couples who had lived in Manchoukuo for more than 10 years and who played important roles in the laying of the foundations of the Manchoukuo Empire. The sentiment of these couples expressed itself in the words 'We, Japanese abroad, have been long prepared for the worst. We will cast in our lot with Manchoukuo.'

Japanese Girls Inspiring

"The conduct of girls among those Japanese who decided to remain in Hsinking and defend the city to the last, was inspiring. They made themselves helpful in every possible way in the conduct of the business of banks and companies which were understaffed due to many of their employes either joining the colors or placing their services at the disposal of the State. There was nothing approaching the tragic on their faces. They gave the impression that they were embodying in themselves the spirit of the girls of a new Japan.

"From this time we began to observe the earth being dug up in which to place tanks and mine fields laid by officers and men at points of strategical importance in the Hsinking area.

"These operations conjured up in the mind of one a vision of Hsinking turned into a battlefield. One also thought of the heroic fighting put up by the Kwantung Army which was the hope of the city. One needed not to be a strategician to realize that the defenders of Manchoukuo would fall back upon the mountains in South Manchuria but these things were not to take place.

We learned of conditions in some regions of Manchoukuo as they existed immediately after the termination of the war. On August 19 the Soviet army advanced into Hsinking and through the radio announced that Japanese life and property within the area under its occupation would be safe. A radio announcement by Director Hasegawa of the press section of the Kwantung Army followed, stating that according to the traditional custom of Japan the army would surrender the castle in perfectly orderly fashion and in the best condition in which it could be.

Garrison Acts Swiftly

"A section of citizens of the Manchurian race rioted. The Japanese garrison acted swiftly in removing Japanese residents to school buildings for safety. Later the Manchoukuo Government issued a proclamation, ordering the rioters to quickly get back to their normal work.

"On August 20 the Soviet forces, which were to take over the railways, advanced into Hsinking, Kungchuling and Mukden. As soon as they entered these places, they sternly prohibited the people from entering areas within 25 kilometers of these cities and at the same time sealed the switches within those areas. This led to a dislocation of the train service for a certain period and it became impossible for Japanese citizens to leave Manchoukuo. The process of taking over the railways lasted until August 25. At midnight on August 24 all traffic between Antung and Shingishu was temporarily cut off.

"The disturbance into which Manchoukuo was thrown did not affect the agricultural production. A rich harvest is in prospect, for which the Manchurian people are to be congratulated. The prospective harvest is as good as any that has been seen in the past two years.

"Many Japanese have decided to remain in Manchoukuo, a country which, with the help of Japan which it has always looked up to as a parent country has developed under the principle of concord among its various races. They are resolved to live and prosper in this northern corner of East Asia, gaining what encouragement they need from the thought that their countrymen at home will prove equal to the great task of building up a new Japan."

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, September 5

JAPAN'S NEW PATH

ASAHI—The present Cabinet is considering with firm determination the resurrection and rebirth of Japan. In the present situation perhaps this has as yet remained a mere matter of words. Some time has yet to elapse before concrete results can be seen.

What is now happening in Japan is probably an unprecedentedly great upheaval. The Japanese themselves, perhaps, do not yet clearly realize this great and abrupt change. Perhaps one may say that altogether they are still groping in the dark. But those who can see clearly realize it. We think that even the masses are unconsciously already gradually reaching concrete conclusions.

Where did such a sudden change come from? The August Imperial Mind which has always been concerned about the peace of the world, and which graciously considered the multitude of subjects not as tools but as treasures, has struck the conscience of the people like a lightning flash. His Majesty the Emperor's gracious voice has awakened the people.

We have been defeated. We have lost in science, in tactics. Japan, who has lost in everything, is not stupid enough to think of another war. Let us live in spirit. Let us live in culture. Let us live in learning, in religion, in morality. Let us live with the following thought ever before us: that the horrors of such a great war covering Europe and Asia shall in future forever be banished from this world. That is the path New Japan should take.

In the Imperial Rescript for the opening of the Imperial Diet, Japan is spoken of as "a peaceful State." And as the peaceful people of a peaceful State, we are about to march ahead on a broad path of culture.

Understanding people now realize fully that it was the Nazi ideology adopted by some official circles which brought about the curse of today. Therefore, such persons are already being exposed to the severe judgment of the entire nation. We will sweep away all treachery, all scheming, all disloyalty and stupidity and self-complacency.

More Officers Kill Selves

Military officers who have killed themselves up to the present in Gumma Prefecture are Colonel Mizutani and two others of the Third Aviation Technique Headquarters at Shimonida; a certain Lieutenant who committed suicide at the public cemetery in Annaka-machi; Second Sublieutenant Takeshi Nakano, an engineer attached to the Nakajima Airplane Factory, and his wife Hideko; and Special Sergeant-Major Motoyoshi Sakai and his wife who killed themselves with pistols.

ATOMIC BOMB INJURIES NOTICEABLE ON MARROW

Three Stages of Effect of Missile on Human Body Noted By Medical Squad

Injuries on human bodies by the atomic bomb attack are particularly conspicuous on the marrow, stated the Sawada Interclinique Squad of the Medical Department of Kyushu Imperial University, who have been extending their help at the medical first-aid station in the devastated area in Nagasaki since August 29.

In connection with the effect of uranium on human bodies, the men of the same Squad further said, "As to the effect of the atomic bomb on human bodies, we can mention three stages. Those who were severely hit succumbed immediately, and others whose wounds were not as severe as that of the first group first suffered from loose bowels just as in the case of dysentery and died. Those who suffered from slight scratches are being taken care of at this first-aid station. Some of the last group died though they had no burns. Those who were sheltered at the first-aid station suffered from bleeding gums and anemia. Some of them showed symptoms similar to those of throat ulcer and others died vomiting blood or from intense hemorrhage. The skin of those victims became marked with blood spots and after examination, it was found that the number of white blood corpuscles of the victims decreased to 200 to 300 within a cubic centimeter. Clinically we can say that the effect was most conspicuous on the marrow.

"As a result of the harm on the marrow, red-blood corpuscles decreased and the victims suffered from anemia. Consequently, they suffered from inflammation of the throat lymphatic gland just as in cases of diphtheria and bleeding did not stop because of lack of red blood-corpuscles. As to the question of white blood-corpuscles, the victims looked like those suffering from leucemia whose white blood corpuscles increase and die from ulceration of the spleen. In relation with the injuries caused by the atomic bomb, we are planning to continue our research work in relation with the marrow.

"As to the effect of the atomic bomb on plants, it is noteworthy that plants are growing in the area where the bomb exploded. We do not think that anything penetrated so deep underground as to have destroyed the plants. Anything like radium which easily emanates into things also dissolves in water, and we think that uranium was washed away by rain before it emanated into the earth. Even if uranium emanates into water, the water becomes quite harmless after boiling. Any water obtainable from the nearby wells is suitable for drinking after it is boiled. However, we must still continue our studies and find out the effect of the atomic bomb on cattle and other living things in the vicinity of the explosion."

VOLUNTEER CORPS DROPPED

Function Dissolving Headquarters Held Here on September 3

The Headquarters of the National Volunteer Corps in Tokyo was formally dissolved at a function held at 10 a.m. Monday at the Dai Toa Kaikan. Present were General Toshizo Nishio, former president of the headquarters, advisers and counsellors.

After a speech made by Vice President Lieutenant General Mitsune Ushijima exhorting members to cooperative efforts in the establishment of a new Japan even after the dissolution of the volunteer corps headquarters, the ceremony came to an end at noon.

All regional and occupational volunteer corps within the metropolis had gradually started breaking up since August 30.

Bearing Koxinga Portrait

According to a Chungking report, the Chinese Government is planning to use currency notes in Taiwan bearing the portrait of Koxinga, former independence leader in Taiwan, after the territory is taken over from Japan. The Central Bank of China is expected to take over the Bank of Taiwan, a Domei dispatch from Peking dated September 4 reported.

Shinya Given Post

Torasaburo Shinya, former Director of the Maritime Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Communications in succession to Takeji Kobayashi, who tendered his resignation following the resignation of Tokisaburo Shiobara, former President of the Board of Communications.

Obituary

Mrs Hisae Ogata, mother of State Minister without Portfolio, Taketora Ogata, passed away at the age of 86 at her temporary residence on August 29 in Fukuoka City where she was under medical treatment.

RAID CASUALTIES REVEALED

Yamanashi Prefecture Reports 2,369 People Killed or Wounded

Yamanashi Prefecture announced on September the casualties and damage sustained from the air raids from the outset of the war up to August 15.

It reported that the casualties together with those still missing totaled 2,369 including the 931 killed of whom 885 were killed in Kofu, 363 seriously wounded of whom 359 were Kofu residents and 1,031 slightly wounded of whom 952 were residents of Kofu. A total of 44, all Kofu residents, are reported to be still missing.

The total number of air raid victims mounted to 88,086 including the 87,815 who were bombed out in Kofu. Houses burnt down completely totaled 18,489 of which 18,474 were in Kofu and 191 including the 189 in Kofu were partly burnt. Besides these figures, 30 other houses mostly in Otsuki and Yoshida were completely wrecked and 12 others partly demolished. The total number of houses affected by the raids thus skyrocketed to 18,722.

ASSISTANCE IS PLANNED FOR OVERSEAS JAPANESE

Foreign Office Reveals Relief Organ Decided to Aid 2,600,000 Nationals

A large-scale relief organ will be set up in the Government to extend aid to some 2,600,000 Japanese oversea residents, whose fate has been a great concern of the Government and the entire people at home since the termination of the war, has been revealed by the authorities of the Foreign Office.

This was disclosed when the authorities were asked by newspapermen as to what measure they had planned to assist some of these oversea residents desiring to return home after years' of toil for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The authorities said that it is impossible to declare what situation is confronting the oversea Japanese residents in the respective countries where they live. In the case of Japanese residents in Manchuria, the authorities continued, the majority of them will have to return home but nothing particular has yet been heard as to their fate since the termination of the war due to temporary suspension of the telephone and telegraphic service. Though latest reports respecting the conditions in Manchuria after the end of the war are lacking some information has been obtained from some people who rushed home via Korea when the Soviet force began to cross the border.

Judging from their remarks, the authorities added, Hsinking up to August 13 peace and order were maintained with the exception of a few cases of violation against Japanese women. Should the situation there become more aggravated arrangements would be made to have the residents there assembled at two or three places so as to keep direct touch with them.

Continuing, the authorities revealed that two ferry boats of 7,000 and 3,000 tons respectively began to ply between Fusan and Shimonoseki a few days ago to transport Japanese people coming home from Manchuria, Korea and other areas. This service was begun through the understanding with the American High Command, the authorities added.

With the ferry boats thus commencing operation, it is expected that the Japanese residents in the foregoing areas will return home in numbers. Preparations accordingly are being made to take care of these people in securing lodging, train tickets and meals on their way home.

Working Out Details

The Foreign Office is working out details of the plan for the disposal of Japanese residing on the continent and in the Southern Regions, the principle of which was fixed following the establishment in the Office of a bureau dealing with matters connected with these Japanese immediately after the termination of the war.

The lack of shipping and other means of transportion are said to be standing in the way of a speedy realization of the plan of bringing home the Japanese nationals residing in the Southern Regions who reach a total of 140,000.

With regard to these Japanese who come from Osaka and neighboring districts and who wish to return home, it has been decided by the authorities interested to endeavor to get their wish met by sending two vessels with the permission of the Allied High Command to bring them back.

Details of the disposal of these Japanese such as traveling expenses and provisions with which they will be provided and advances of money to be made to them, will be published when they have been determined.

Moving Shonan Japanese

Preparations are being pushed for the evacuation of the Japanese nationals residing in places which have been designated as areas into which the vanguard of the Allied forces advancing into Shonan Island is to advance, according to a Domei dispatch of September 1 received from Shonan.

A portion of the Japanese residing in the area into which the first party of the Allied forces is to advance completed their withdrawal at noon on September 1 to Jurong where they had been expected to assemble.

The evacuation of those Japanese nationals hailing from Korea and Taiwan who belong to the Public Service Society in Shonan to the new gathering place has been annulled. They are to assemble separately.

Reopening Kanko Hotel

The Kanko Hotel on Lake Towada in Akita Prefecture which has been closed for the last three years will be soon reopened and bus services will be resumed.

CHINESE SCRIBE PREDICTS NEW ERA FOR EAST ASIA

Li of Ta Kung Pao Gives His Impressions of Japan in Interview With Asahi

The arrival soon of a new era for East Asia is predicted by Li Shiu-shih, correspondent of the Ta Kung Pao, who arrived at Yokosuka on board the British battleship King George V on August 30. As a correspondent for the Ta Kung Pao, Mr. Li covered war news on the fronts in China and Burma.

The following questions and answers were exchanged between Mr. Li and the Asahi reporter:

Question: What is your impression of Japan and the Japanese after the termination of the war?

Answer: I saw the devastated conditions in Yokohama for the first time today and I am sincerely sorry for the Japanese people. If the Japanese should have any feeling of hatred against the Allied nations I should say that they should see Canton, Hankow and Chungking. These cities have been devastated by bombing more severe than Yokohama. The Chinese people are a people who love peace. If the Japanese people, who love peace like the Chinese, would approach the Chinese with a better understanding, I believe that a new era for East Asia will arrive in the near future.

Question: What are the relations between China and the Soviet Union?

Answer: I believe that complete understanding has been reached between China and the Soviet Union by the conclusion of the Chinese-Soviet Alliance which was signed in Moscow on August 14. Since it is stipulated that the Soviet Union will not interfere with internal affairs of China, China will have a government based on the total will of the people. I don't know whether the Chinese Government will be democratic or communistic but it is certain that there is no room for the Soviet Union to interpose in the affairs of China.

Question: What will become of Manchuria?

Answer: I wish the people would call Manchuria the four eastern provinces of China. It is scheduled that the Soviet forces will commence evacuation from the four provinces in three weeks and the operation will be completed in three months. It will not be long before these areas again become members of the Chinese family.

Question: What is your desire as a Chinese in regard to the course which Japan should pursue after the war?

Answer: I think that the Japanese people have been misled. They should get rid of militarism at this opportunity, deepen international understanding and collaborate with other nations. This means that the educational policies of Japan should be basically changed. As my personal opinion I recommend that Japanese children and young men should travel and become acquainted with the world.

TYPHOON SWEEPING NORTH

Passes Through Taiwan: Japan Proper May Not Be Hit

The typhoon which has been heading northward through Taiwan is still continuing its northern advance.

According to observations made by the Central Meteorological Observatory on Monday, the typhoon was advancing northward through the northern sector of Taiwan in the vicinity of Taihoku at 10 a.m. the same day. Should the typhoon continue its advance it may hit the China Continent, but if it changes its course and advances north-northeastward, it may pass over the Korea Strait or through Korea and thence to the Sea of Japan. There is still a possibility that it may hit the Japanese mainland, but at present nothing definite can be said.

However, it is most probable that the typhoon may pass through the Korea Peninsula or the Korea Strait to the Sea of Japan without striking Japan Proper. In that case, Kyushu may be hit. The typhoon will reach the Sea of Japan sometime round September 5 which is later than scheduled.

If the typhoon takes the abovementioned course, a strong southern wind will blow through Japan Proper and the temperature will become higher, much to the benefit of the crops. Kyushu must then expect heavy rain on the night of September 4 or 5. As there is still some possibility that Japan Proper may be hit by the typhoon, utmost caution is necessary. There may be another typhoon, but after that weather conditions will become settled.

HACHIOJI RAID VICTIMS SET TO BUILD HOUSES

To Be Given Lumber for Temporary Homes; Mito Has Plans for Ideal City

The air raid victims in Hachioji are each to be given 25 koku of lumber as material to build a house. Already Hachioji is reported to have obtained some 6,000 koku of lumber and expects to get more in the near future.

As 2,000 students have offered their services and some tools necessary for the construction of houses have been donated, the air raid victims are being encouraged to build temporary quarters.

All the undamaged national schools in the city will be reopened simultaneously on September 1. Due to the fact that there are not enough buildings to accommodate all the pupils, class work is to be conducted in two shifts, in the morning and afternoon.

At the same time, temples and factories which now remain idle are to be used for group education in the form of "Terakoya." The Fourth Government Girls' High School is to borrow a part of the building of the Sixth National School, and the Private Girls' High School, that of the 9th National School.

Mito City, has decided to materialize a plan for the building of an ideal modern city as a result of consultation with the prefectural government. However, in the meantime, pending permission for the construction of an ideal city by the Home Ministry, the building of temporary houses occupying an area not larger than 30 tsubo is to be allowed and in this connection, the rehabilitation corps is expected to become active.

Amusement Quarters Set

In order to entertain the incoming American troops and Allied war correspondents, the Metropolitan Board issued a special notification to the chiefs of police stations in Tokyo on Monday, disclosing that amusement quarters are to be prepared in Mukojima, Tateishi, Senju, Hachioji and other cities. The Metropolitan Police Board is also planning to prepare special recreation quarters for the convenience of the troops.

TRAIN, ENGINE SCARCITY HARASSES TRAVELLING

Government Railways Still Unable to Ease Difficulty Due To Serious Damage

The difficulty of travelling by train has not been in the least eased yet because of the scarcity of passenger trains and locomotive engines. Every means to facilitate the travelling of the people has been attempted by the Government railways by sometimes using freight trains to carry passengers on short trips. This reveals the immensity of damage sustaind by the railway from air raids.

As to engines, 891 out of some 6,100 in prewar days, which equal 14.4 per cent, were demaged including the 50 which were burned down or damaged beyond the possibility of repair. Out of the 11,000 passenger trains 1,754 equaling 15.1 per cent were damaged including the 800 burned down or rendered useless. As to street-cars, out of the 2,100, 563 that is the 26.8 per cent, are cut of service including the 35 burnt down or rendered completely useless. Out of the 12,000 freight trains, 7,923, equaling 6.6 per cent including the 1,600 either reduced to ashes or rendered completely useless are now out of commission.

Of the 1,600 street-cars which were in service in prewar days around Tokyo, 310 cannot be used again and at present only 900 street-cars are making occasional trips. The transportation of goods can be assured with freight trains and engines now possessed by the Government railways when the repairing of the damaged ones is completed. However, passenger train and street-car traffic will not be improved for a considerably long period even though utmost efforts are exerted in the repairing of damaged ones and in the construction of new trains and street-cars. This fact is attributed to the priority given to transportation of military materials at the sacrifice of passenger trains and street-cars.

As damage on superior steel trains was great and sleeping, observation and dining cars were used as first aid stations, damage on passenger trains is much greater than generally calculated. Damage on street-cars resulted in the loss of 25 per cent of the total, and furthermore in view of the difficulty of obtaining necessary hands to repair damage, the problem of street-car scarcity is a serious one.

With an effort to minimize the traffic difficulty, the Transportation Ministry will take up speedy means to repair damaged trains and street-cars and construct new ones, but when the fact that the six civilian vehicle companies and factories were damaged by air raids is considered the building of new ones is extremely difficult under the present condition. Because of scarcity of steel and other materials, the Ministry is contriving to construct trains superior to the ones built before the war with less amount of materials.

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A New Sino-Japanese Collaboration

The rapidly shifting trend toward friendliness in the attitude of the Chinese Government and people toward Japan since the latter's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration merits more than passing attention. The fratricidal struggle between Japan and China has lasted more than eight years, or counting from the Manchurian Incident the struggle has lasted fifteen years. And a third of a century has passed since the relations between the two neighbors became strained over the matter of the Twenty One Demands. Judging from the vast amount of ill feeling between the two during this period, it might be thought that deep roots of a lasting hatred had been implanted in the minds of the two peoples. Thus it was that in the Government and among people of Japan there were not a few who held doubts regarding the Chinese attitude toward Japan when the decision was reached to accept the Potsdam Declaration.

In actual fact, however, the Chinese Government and people have not only refrained from taking vengeful or heaping humiliations upon Japan which has accepted the surrender terms of the Allies but are even manifesting a feeling of neighborly friendship. For instance, the Hwa Pei Hsin Pao stressed, "With the termination of the war, all past differences must be abandoned and, with the attitude of a great people and in a spirit of friendship between China and Japan, efforts must be directed 'toward postwar reconstruction"; and the Kwang Hwa Jih Pao, in an editorial entitled "To the People of Japan," declared, "In the war, Japan and China have fought against each other, but there exists no hatred between the peoples. There is nothing which should make them regard each other with hostility." This stress on future Sino-Japanese collaboration and the Chinese Government's warning to the people that illegal acts must not be committed against the Japanese in China indicate the general attitude of the Chinese toward Japan.

Judging from the Chinese attitude at the present, the Chinese Government and people apparently support the declaration recently made by their Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh that justice and not a feeling of vengeance must govern the Chinese policy toward Japan. It is, of course, unavoidable that in the rapid change of the situation there should be some minor cases of local clashes between the two armed forces. The two have faced each other in combat for so long that there may easily be cases in which one fails to understand the intentions of the other. But since the fundamental Chinese attitude is what it is, it may be expected that the struggle on the China mainland will be brought quietly to an end without any serious incident. This fact should be a cause for mutual congratulations for Japan and China.

The Chinese attitude toward Japan of an East Asiatic neighbor rather than that of a victor is, of course, a manifestation of the greatness of the Chinese people forged through five thousand years of history. Japan has much to learn from the flexible national character of the Chinese.

The attitude of the Chinese Government toward the Chinese who had cooperated with Japan and had been called traitors by the resistance camp also merits great attention. In France, Marshal Petain has been punished because he took the path of collaboration with the Germans despite the fact that his claim that he saved the French homeland through his actions contains much that cannot be denied. In China, in contrast, the Chungking Government has not even tried to punish Chou Fo-hai, who was a central character in the Nanking Government, but rather is accepting him and employing him. This stark contrast between East and West cannot but amaze those who do not understand the East. The Japanese do not hesitate to respect greatly this wisdom of the Chinese.

This Chinese attitude toward Japan, however, is not rooted solely on Chinese wisdom. There is another reason. It is that during the eight years of war, the intentions of the idealistic elements in Japan have gradually come to be recognized by the Chinese people. The spirit of idealism of the Japanese manifested by the three Konoye principles, of the Sino-Japanese Alliance, and of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations was a spirit which was above criticism. The defect was that the Japanese idealists were not strong enough and were unable to carry out fully their idealistic intentions. Thus it was that the attacks against Japan by the Anglo-Americans over the Japanese abolition of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions were not aimed at the fundamental spirit behind these moves but were leveled at "the difference between propaganda and fact". It cannot be denied that the Japanese were guilty of a lameness between good intentions and deficient practices. This was truly a regrettable situation.

But it also cannot be denied that as the war progressed, Japanese action became more straightforward and pure, and that the idea of the common goal of East Asiatic liberation was being carried through. With the intensification of the war, idealistic Japan felt more strongly the need for practicing its ideals, and this became known throughout all China through the Chinese who maintained contact with the Japanese. The action of the leaders of the Nanking Government in speaking in sincere defense of the Japanese may be attributed to the fact that these Nanking leaders have been in true agreement with the idealists of Japan. It is therefore not without cause that the attitude of the Chinese Government and people toward Japan at this time is what it is.

In any case, it may be recognized that after eight years of struggle a solid foundation for Sino-Japanese collaboration is at last beginning to take shape. If a magnificent organization of East Asiatic amity with Sino-Japanese collaboration as its core can be built upon this foundation, the vast sacrifices paid by the two peoples in the past will not have been in vain.

Nippon-Resurge!

Since with humiliation of Defeat
Stern Heaven, to save our Nation, scourges us;
By scouring winds and waters purges us
Of ancient dross that chains our eager feet,
And sends the awesome Earthquake to complete
The warning wave that oversurges us
With consciousness, that Duty urges us
To walk the Way of Truth without retreat:

New courage, Brothers! Let no dark despair
Suggest that Heaven has forsaken us!
Eternal Voices thus awaken us
To rise again and with all Peoples share
In recreating, after Heaven's Plan,
A better World and Brotherhood of Man.

(During August, we have been visited by defeat, typhoon, and Earthquake shock).

M. H.

Honeymoon's Over

He: "Now that we are married, perhaps I can point out a few of your defects."

She: "Don't bother, dear, I know all about them. It's those defects that kept me from getting a better man than you."

At Long Last

Painter: "You called me up the other day and told me to redecorate your guest room."

Mrs. Smith (brightly) "It isn't necessary now. My guest has gone home."

Confession

"What's the first thing you do when you wake up in the morning?" asks a psychologist. It's none of his business but we turn over and go back to sleep."

Good Excuse

Boarder: "Hey, I found a nickel in my hash!"

Landlady: "Yes, I put it there. You've been complaining about the lack of change in your meals."

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

The Japanese language is believed by the majority of scholars to belong to the Ural-Altaic family, although there are some who claim for it an Aryan or Semitic origin. All are fairly well agreed, however, that it is in what is called the agglutinative stage. The written language is quite distinct from the spoken language, though there is a marked tendency for the spoken language to prevail. As a rule the difference between the two lies in the endings of the verbs, in the auxiliaries and in the postpositions. The formal written language is used chiefly in official documents; novels, journals, and newspapers are written largely in the spoken language, which is also used by scholars in printing popular lectures.

This attempt to give an elementary idea of the language is confined mainly to its spoken form as used by the educated classes in Tokyo, this having been adopted by the Department of Education as a model for the whole country.

The consonants are pronounced nearly like those in English and each vowel has only one sound: a—as in pass; i—as in pin; u—as in bull; e—as in met; o—as in obey.

The Kata-kana Syllabary

a	i	u	e	o
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
sa	shi	su	se	so
ta	chi	tsu	te	to
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha	hi	fu	he	ho
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	(yi)	yu	(ye)	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	(wi)	(wu	(we)	(wo)

Being almost identical in sound, (yi) and (ye) are usually substituted by (i) and (e); and (wi), (wu), (we), and (wo) by (i), (u), (e), and (o) respectively.

The sonants are:

ga	gi	gu	ge	go
za	zi	zu	ze	zo
da	ji	dzu	de	do
ba	bi	bu	be	bo

There are also half-sonant sounds:

pa	pi	pu	pe	po

Accent: There is scarcely any accent in Japanese. According to Mr. Chamberlain, "there is a very slight tonic accent which varies from province to province." Thus, for example, Yokohama or Fujiyama should never be pronounced with an accent on the third syllable as is sometimes done, but the words should be pronounced in an even tone as if there were no accent at all.

It should be remembered that in the case of words containing o or u, the length given to the vowel makes a difference in the meaning of the words, as in odori (dancing), chdohri (main street); kuri (chestnut); kuhri (abstract reason); further to quote Prof. Chamberlain's well-known example, O-tori nasai means "Please take this," while O-tohri nasai means "Please come in."

Order of Words in a Sentence.—In the Japanese language the genitive precedes the nominative, the adjective generally its noun, the noun its preposition (hence called post-position), the explanatory or dependant clauses their principal clause, and the chief verb is found at the end.

Example: "Please shut the door" is in Japanese, To (door) o o-shime (shut) kudasai (please). "Beautiful flowers" in Japanese is, Kireina (beautiful) hana (flowers).

In Japanese the preposition follows the noun; hence it is more properly called a "postposition." These postposition, called te-ni-o-ha, are not independent words, but merely auxiliary particles, by which the case of the nouns or pronouns is determined according to their particular suffixed particles.

Nouns have no inflection for number, e.g. musuko (boy or boys), musume (girl or girls). When wishing to show number, however, one may suffix ra, tachi, gata, or domo, as in musuko-ra, musuko-tachi, musuko-domo, all meaning "boys." Generally, however, the plural distinction is not made, but is left to be understood from the context. In the case of pronouns the distinction of number is more strictly indicated, as in Watakushi (I), watakushi-domo (we); anata (thou), anata-gata (you); kare (he), kare-ra (they).

The personal pronouns are very often omitted, being inferred from the context.

The Japanese verb has no person or number. Tense and mood are expressed by changes of the final vowel or by auxiliary suffixes. Herewith as an example is the conjugation of the verb motsu, which means "to have."

Affirmative:
  Present—motsu
  Future—motoh
  Past—motta
Negative:
  Present—motanu
  Future—motsumai
  Post—matanakatta
Imperative:
  mote
Gerund:
  motte
Conditional:
  Present—motsu-nara
  Past—mottara
Conjectural:
  Present—motsudaroh
  Past—mottaroh

Inflections of Verbs.—Japanese verbs may be divided into three classes according to the changes which they undergo:

(1) Verbs which do not undergo any change in the root, but only in the termination by the addition of certain sounds; (2) those which undergo a change in a vowel forming part of the root; (3) those which undergo a change in the last sound of the root.

(1st class): Verbs which undergo a change in the syllable suffixed to the root:

(1) Aff. present—ki(ru) (to put on clothing)
  Neg. present—kinai or kinu
  Future—kiyoh
  Post—kita
  Gerund—kite
  Imp.—kiyo
(2) Aff. present—mi(ru) (to see)
  Neg. present—minai or minu
  Future—miyoh
  Past—mita
  Gerund—mite
  Imp.—miyo
(3) Aff. present—tabe(ru) (to eat)
  Neg. present tabenai or tabenu
  Future—tabeyoh
  Past—tabeta
  Gerund—tabete
  Imp.—tabeyo

(2nd class): Verbs which undergo a change in a vowel forming part of the root:

(4) Aff. present—suru (to do)
  Neg. present—shinai or senu
  Future—shiyoh
  Past—shita
  Gerund—shite
  Imp.—sei or seyo
(5) Aff. present—kuru (to come)
  Neg. present—konai or konu
  Future—koyoh
  Past—kita
  Gerund—kite
  Imp.—koi or kitare

(3rd class): Verbs which undergo a change in the last syllable of the root:

(6) Aff. present—aruku (to walk)
  Neg. present—arukanai or arukanu
  Future—arukoh
  Past—aruita
  Gerund—aruite
  Imp.—aruke
(7) Aff. present—saku (to bloom)
  Neg. present—sakanai or sakanu
  Future—sakoh
  Past—saita
  Gerund—saite
  Imp.—sake

Conditional Forms.—The conditional forms of phrases are obtained by adding either nara or ra as a suffix to the verb. Thus, Kimi mo aruku nara, boku mo arukoh (If you walk, I will also walk); Hana ga saita-ra mini yukoh (If the trees are in blossom we will go to see them).

Conjectural Forms.—The conjectural form of the verb is obtained by suffixing the particle daroh (abbreviation of de aroh). Thus the verb aruku (to walk) has the conjectural forms:

Future—aruku daroh
Neg.—arukanai daroh
Past—aruita daroh
Neg.—arukanakatta daroh

Wish or petition is expressed by adding to verbs the particles ta (or taku), hoshii (or hoshiku); mitai (I want to see), mite-hoshii (I wish you or him to see).

To express a desire to let another do certain things there is addd between the root and the suffix the particle se or sase; misetai (I want to let you or him see it).

Passive verbs are formed by suffixing the particles rareru, or simply reru, to the root: mirareru (to be seen), mirarenu (not to be seen); taberareru (to be eaten), (taberarenu (not to be eaten).

Honorific Forms.—Japanese abounds in honorifics. They are divided into two classes. (1) Those formed by the inflections of auxiliary verbs or auxiliary particles. (2) Those in which special words are used. Both classes have so many varieties that it is impossible to cite them in this brief survey.

Inflection of Adjectives.—There are two forms of adjectives, attributive and predicative.

Attributive adjectives are formed in three ways.

(1) By adding the suffix ku: takai (high), hikui (low). Adverbs are formed from these words by changing the suffix i into ku: akaku (high), hikuku (low).

(2) By adding the suffix na: akirakana (bright), shizukana (quiet). Adverbs are formed from these words by changing the na to ni: akirakani (clearly), shizukani (quietly).

(3) By adding the particle no: aka no maedare (red aprons), hidari no te (left hand).

There are two forms of predicative adjectives:

(1) Those ending with the suffix i or shii: toh-i (far), suzushii (cool).

(2) Those ending with the suffix ku: takaku (high), suzushiku (cool). As in Yama wa takaku, mizu wa kiyoi (the mountains are high and the water is clear); Natsu wa suzushiku, fuyu wa atatakai (In summer it is cool and in winter it is warm).

Auxiliary Particles or Postpositions.—In Japanese the cases of nouns and the connections between the various words in a sentence are all shown by the use of particles called te-ni-o-ha: Fuji-no-yama wa takasa ga 12,500 ft. de, sono chohjoh ni itsumo yuki o itadaite ori keredo, natsu no nakaba ni wa taitei tokeru kara, noboru hito ga oh-i (Mt. Fuji is 12,500 ft high and its summit is always covered with snow, but as in the middle of summer the snow very largely melts away, very many people climb it).

(1) Particles suffixed to nouns to indicate their case:

The nominative case is indicated by wa or ga: Ware wa nemuru (I sleep), kare ga ikaru (he gets angry).

The dative case is indicated by ni: Musume wa haha ni nite oru (That girl resembles her mother).

Accusative or objective case is indicated by o: Kohhi o ippai motte koi (Bring me a cup of coffee).

(2) Particles which indicate place, method, time, etc.

The particle de or dewa is used when indicating place, time, etc.: Nikkoh de mimashita (I saw it in Nikkoh); Nippon de wa nani to iimasu ka (What do they call it in Japan?); Ichinichi de dekimashon (It can probably be finished in a day); Kisha de mairimashita (I came by train); Take de dekita kago (A basket made of bamboo); Ichiyen de kaimashita (I bought it for one yen); Byohki de arukenai (He cannot walk owing to sickness).

The particle ni or niwa is used to indicate place and time, also person or thing:—Doko ni osumai desu ka (Where do you live?); Tokyo ni orimasu (I live in Tokyo); Komban o-tachi desu ka (Do you leave tonight?); Myohchoh hachiji ni tachimasu (I leave at eight o'clock to-morrow morning); Kono hako ni wa hairimasen (They cannot all be packed in this box).

The particle to or towa is used to indicate companionship or connection: Chichi to kimashita (I came with my father); Kore to sore (This with that).

(3) Particles which indicate direction or beginning or end of a period:

The particle kara or yori, used in the sense of "from," "since," or "after"; London kara (From London); Meiji Ishin yori konokata (The time that has passed since the Restoration of Meiji); Kore kara (After this).

The particle made used in the sense of "to," or "until": London kara Tokyo made (From London to Tokyo); Tenki wa ban made daijohbu desu (The weather will remain good till tonight). "Made" is also used in the sense of "for" or "as": Go-sankoh made ni o-me ni kakemasu (I present these merely for your personal information).

The particle e indicates the points of the compass or direction generally: Higashi e (To the east); Nishi e (To the west); Tokyoe yuku (To go to Tokyo).

(4) The particle which is used in asking questions:

The particle ka is added at the end of the sentence when questions are asked: Kore desu ka (Is it this?); O-niwa ni ki ga takusan arimasu ka (Have you many trees in your garden?). When a question opens with an interrogative word, the final ka is often omitted: Ikura desu (How much is it?).

REPORT TO THE DIET ON THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR

PART I.

Circumstances Leading to Japan's Acceptance of the Terms of the Potsdam Declaration

1. The Japanese Government, being desirous of maintaining the tranquillity of East Asia and preventing the spread of war, in order thus to contribute to the establishment of world peace, had in view the improvement of neutral relations with the Soviet Union, which had become insecure since April of this year, and the founding of amicable relations between the two Powers on a firmer basis. In June the Japanese Government started negotiation with the Soviet Government concerning the conclusion of a treaty of amity and friendship and certain other matters. In July the Japanese Government again approached the Soviet Government, in obedience to the August Wish of His Majesty to speedily bring the war to an end and save mankind from the calamities of war, communicated to the latter that Prince Fumimaro Konoye would be sent to the latter for the purpose fo requesting the latter's goods offices for the establishment of just peace between Japan and the other belligerent Powers and bringing about permanent amicable relations between the two countries.

However, leaders of the Soviet Government proceeded to attend the Potsdam Conference, without expressing any explicit views in response to the above communication of the Japanese Government.

2. On July 26, leaders of the United States, Great Britain and China issued at Potsdam a Joint Declaration purported to advise Japan to surrender unconditionally (Annex I). The Japanese Government decided to wait for the arrival of the above-mentioned explicit response from the Soviet Government and avoided any positive expression of its intent vis-a-vis the Joint Declaration. Meanwhile Hiroshima was subjected to an atomic bomb attack by the American forces on August 6, marking an epoch-making change in the mode of warfare, whereby vast numbers of innocent people had to be victimized. (The atomic bomb attack was also carried out on Nagasaki on August 9.)

3. On August 8 the Soviet Government announced that it had communicated Mr. Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the following effect: the Japanese proposal to the Soviet Government requesting the good offices of the Soviet Union lost its ground, since Japan had repudiated the Potsdam Declaration on July 27; the Soviet Union would accept the proposal of the Allied Powers and subscribe to the Potsdam Declaration, and declare a state of war on Japan as from August 9. At dawn of that day the Soviet forces started invasion over the Soviet-Manchurian border and started the bombing of cities in Manchuria and Korea.

4. Circumstances surrounding Japan were thus steadily aggravated until the worst situation arose. It became obvious that the continuation of the war would entail calamitous destruction and relentless slaughter, which would in turn lead to obliteration of the basis of our people's existence and annihilation of the cause of human civilization.

Under the apprehension that such a situation, if left unremedied, will bring about increasing sacrifices of our people, degeneration of human morality and effacement of the basis of our people's existence; and will jeopardize our national polity, and in obedience to the August Wish of His Majesty, whose mind is always set on the peace and happiness of the hundred million of our people and the welfare of mankind the Japanese Government repeatedly deliberated since August 9 on the measures that might be in accordance with the Imperial wish, maintaining close contact with the General Staff Offices of the Army and the Navy, and solicited an Imperial decision. In consequence thereof, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting at dawn of August 10 to accept the Joint Declaration toward Japan, adopted by leaders of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26 and later subscribed to by the Soviet Union, with the explicit understanding that it did not comprise any demand which would prejudice the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler. Accordingly the Governments of Switzerland and Sweden, which are neutral countries, were requested on August 10 that the above decision be communicated to the Governments of these four belligerent Powers and that a reply to the understanding be sought from the four Powers (Annex II). On the same day the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, who happened to call on our Foreign Minister under instruction of his Government, was requested to transmit the decision to his Government.

5. The reply of the four Powers dated August 11 (Annex III) was received on August 13 through the Swiss Government. The Japanese Government, having been informed of the contents of the reply by a radio broadcast at dawn of August 12, held several sessions of the Cabinet meeting and the informal meeting of the Supreme Council on the Conduct of War during August 12 and 13 to scrupulously consider whether or not the terms of the reply contradicted the safeguarding of our national polity and referred the matter to His Majesty's Decision at a meeting held in His Presence on August 14 (attended by all Ministers, including the Prime Minister, the Chief Secretary and the Directors of the Cabinet, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and the Navy, and the Chairman of the Privy Council. In accordance with the Imperial Decision, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting on the afternoon of the same day that the Japanese Government accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and carry them out, and His Majesty graciously issued an Imperial Rescript under date of August 14 on the acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. The above decision of the Japanese Government was communicated under the same date to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China through the Swiss Government. (Annex IV). Soon afterwards the Japanese Government informed its desire in connection with its acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration to the Governments of the four Powers through the Swiss Government.

Not Excited

City girl: "What is this stuff I've just picked?"

He: "Wow. That's poison ivy."

City girl: "Well, don't get excited, I'm not going to eat it."

Proof

"I heard a new one the other day. I wonder if I've told it to you?"

"Is it funny?"

"Yes."

"Then you haven't."

Some Solitaire

"He sure must think a lot of her."

"What makes you think that?"

"Well, he gave her a solitaire with three diamonds in it."

HUNTING LORE OF JAPAN

Ancient Traditions Observed By Hunters of the Past

By I. K.

III

That a man who has not brought down a bear is not regarded as a fully fledged hunter is an instance of similar initiation ceremonies which survived even in more cultured sections of society. Thus, a mediaeval chronicle relates how a child Shogun of the Ashikaga family one day shot a shrike with his bow, this feat being celebrated by "the first arrow festivity." In many parts of the country it is the custom that when a man has killed his first wild boar or deer, the whole hunting group is invited to a feasting party which goes on for several days, the occasion marking his initiation into the society of regular hunters. In the island of Shikoku and elsewhere there is a traditional belief that a hunter should abandon the chase after he has made 999 kills, for his thousandth would bring a strange misfortune.

Two general customs exist with regard to the distribution of the flesh when the animal has been cut up. In one section of the country a special share is given as a reward to the hunter who has brought down the quarry, and in the other the quarry is shared equally by all hunters. In places where the former rule is followed there is a phrase which runs "with a deer the first arrow; with a wild boar the killing arrow," meaning in the case of a deer the shooter of the first arrow to strike the animal is entitled to reward, and in the case of a bear the killing arrow. The deer, the weaker animal, may die from the first arrow, though not on the spot, but the boar, even when wounded, fights on, and cannot be considered defeated until the fatal shot is given.

In Hyuga Province the first prize is the brisket and side. In the northeastern provinces it is the horns of a deer or gazelle, and the face of a bear. The winners of these prizes in former times used to make from the skins of these portions tobacco pouches and pipe case for proud display. In Rikuchu Province when a bear was killed, its head and a model of a hatchet called makke were offered to the bear-deity, the latter being left on the spot, and the head given to the hunter who had killed the animal. In Kyushu it was the custom to give some portions of the animal to the hounds as a reward, some to the man who cut up the carcass and some to the house where the animal was cut up. In the mountains of Hyuga Province the old custom was to give the shoulder bone of the animal to the mistress of the house where it was cut up, this being first offered before the deity of fire. Because of its likeness in shape to the utensil used for serving rice, this bone is called meshigai bone (rice-ladle bone) and therefore as a symbol of housewifery used to be presented to the lady of the house.

In Higo Province over the high mountain ridge from Hyuga, the hunters, before starting out for the chase in the morning, used to meet before the shrine of the mountain deity, and all those who accompanied them to the shrine, even to the village tots and to the children they carried on their backs, were entitled to a share of the game when the hunters came back in the evening, a custom which must have originated from the communal life of the primitive village. This custom is not confined to the hunters or their mountainous habitat; it is no less common in fishing villages for all who help, whether women or children, old or young, in drawing in the nets are given an equal share of the catch. This custom, still common in the islands to the south of Japan, like the custom of sharing game even with strangers who arrive in time at the cutting up of the animal, may be traceable to the characteristic attitude of ancient society which in its gratitude for "the bounties of the sea and blessings of the mountains" was willing that the community should share equally in all things.

(End)

Welcome Relief

Little Mary: "Mother, they are going to teach us domestic silence at school now."

Mother: "Don't you mean domestic science?"

Father: "There is a bare hope our little girl means what she is saying."

All Wet

Mom: "Where is Jimmy this afternoon?"

Pop: "If he knows as much about canoes as he thinks he does, he is out canoeing. But if he doesn't know any more about it then I think he does, he's swimming."

So What

Mother: "Sally, I saw you deliberately put your arms around Fred's neck and kiss him."

Sally: "Well, he had to have it somehow. He's too honest to steal and too proud to beg."

Alas!

"You can get anything from a mail-order house," remarked the lady next door.

"Everything, alas, but a male," sighed the spinster.

There Are Exceptions

Sophomore: "What is heredity, Professor?"

Professor: "Something every man believes in until his son begins to act like a fool."

Best in Her Line

Sambo: "Wuz dat yo' bes' girl fren'?"

Rastus: "Oh, no; jes necks bes'."

VOCABULARY

J

Japan, Nippon, Nihon
jewel, hoseki
joke, jodan
journey, ryoko, tabi

K

kettle, yakan
key, kagi
kick (to), keru
kind (n.), shurui
kitchen, daidokoro
knee, hiza
knife, hocho, kogatana (pen knife)
know, shiru

L

label, harifuda, retteru
lacquer ware, shikki
lady, fujin
lamp, rampu
landing-place, hatoba
lantern, chochin
large, okii
late, osoi
laugh (to), warau
laundry, sentakuya
lavatory, chozuba, benjo
learn, manabu, narau
leave (to), saru (a place); nokosu (something)
left, hidari
leg, ashi
legation, koshikan
legging, kyahan
lemonade, ramune
length, nagasa
letter, tegami
library, tosho-kan, bunko
lie (n.) uso
lie (to, neru
light (weight), karui
" (not dark), akarui
lightning, inabikari
like (to), konomu
lily, yuri
liquor, nomimono
list, mokuroku
listen, kiku
little, sukoshi (quantity); chiisai (size)
live (to), sumu
lobster, ebi
long, nagai
lose (to), ushinau
loss, songai, sonshitsu
lost, naku-natta
lotus, hasu
low, hikui
luggage, nimotsu
lunch, bento, hirumeshi

M

maid-servant, jochu
mail, yubin
make (to), koshiraeru, tsukuru
man, otoko (masculine), hito (person)
manager, shihainin
mandarin (orange), mikan
many, takusan
map, chizu
market, ichiba
master, shujin
mats, tatami
meal, meshi, shokuji
meat, niku
medicine, kusuri
melon (water), suika
" (musk), makuwa-uri
mend (to), naosu
merchant, shonin
messenger, tsukai
middle, mannaka
milk, chichi, gyunyu (cow's milk)
mirror, kagami
missionary, senkyoshi
mistake, machigai
money, kane
money-changer, ryogae-ya
moon, tsuki
mosquito, ka
mother, haha, o-kasan
mountain, yama
moustache, kuchi-hige
mouth, kuchi
move (to), ugoku (v.i.); ugokasu (v. t.)
much, takusan
mud, doro
mulberry, kuwa
museum, hakubutsu-kan
music, ongaku
mustard, karashi

N

nail, tsume
nakedness, hadaka
name, namae
nasty, mazui, iyana
nausea, hakike
near, chikai
neat, kirei-na; kichinto-shita
need, hitsuyo
neighborhood, kinjo
newspaper, shimbun
next, tsugi
night-clothes, nemaki
no (opp. yes), iie
noise, oto, sawagi
noisy, yakamashii
north, kita
nose, hana
not, ... de nai
not yet, mada nai
now, ima
number, kazu, bango